

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL XXXVI. No. 5177.

號二月二年十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1880.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Banks.	
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.	
CAPITAL,.....\$800,000. RESERVE FUND,.....\$150,000.	
BANKS.	
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.	
THE CITY BANK.	
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.	
THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG	
I grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for Collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.	
RATE OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.	
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.	
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.	
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.	
" 6 " 4 per cent.	
" 12 " 5 per cent. "	

Banks.	
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.	
Paid-up Capital,.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.	
RESERVE FUND,.....\$1,400,000 Dollars.	
COURT OF DIRECTORS.	
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.	
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. K. EWING,	
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.	
H. L. DAILEYMPLE, Esq.	
F. D. SASOON, Esq.	
H. HOPFUS, Esq.	
W. S. YOUNG, Esq.	
A. MULVER, Esq.	
CHIEF MANAGER.	
Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., Manager.	
Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.	
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.	
HONGKONG.	
INTEREST ALLOWED.	
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.	
For Fixed Deposits:	
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.	
" 6 " 4 per cent. "	
" 12 " 5 per cent. "	

Notices of Firms.	
NOTICE.	
THE Business CONDUCTED by me in BOMBAY, both independently of, and in connection with, the Firms of Messrs E. D. SASOON & Co. of CHINA, will from this Date be carried on under the Style or Firm of E. D. SASOON & Co.	
E. D. SASOON.	
WITH Reference to the above, We have this Day Admitted Mr. JACOB ELIAS SASOON and Mr. JACOB DAVID as PARTNERS in our Firms in BOMBAY and CHINA.	
E. D. SASOON & Co.	
Bombay, 1st January, 1880.	fe26
NOTICE.	
M. W. DETMERS has been authorized to sign our Firm per Procuration.	
RÄDECKER & Co.	
Hongkong, January 31, 1880.	mal
NOTICE.	
M. N. C. STEVENS is hereby authorized to sign our Name by Procuration at AMOY, the Power held by Mr. EDWARD CHASING from this Date.	
RUSSELL & Co.	
China, February 8, 1880.	myll
NOTICE.	
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. LEONARD STAEL in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.	
M. F. C. DITTMER is authorized to sign our Firm per Procuration.	
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.	
Hongkong, January 1, 1880.	
RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.	
Agents,	
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.	
Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879.	See80

Auctions.	
AUCTION OF RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS, FROM BERNARD QUARTE, LONDON.	
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on	
WEDNESDAY,	
the 18th February, 1880, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road.	
AN INVOICE OF RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.	
Catalogue can be had by applying to the Undersigned.	
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.	
J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.	
Hongkong, Feb. 11, 1880.	fe18
WASHING BOOKS, (In English and Chinese)	
WASHERMANS BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.	
GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager,	
Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.	
CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA, (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)	
THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—	
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.	
" 6 " 4 per cent. "	
" 3 " 2 per cent. "	
H. H. NELSON, Manager.	
Hongkong, May 31, 1879.	

NOTICES.	
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.	
M. R. F. KLAMPERMEYER has REMOVED to his New PREMISES, No. 63, PRATA CENTRAL, close to the Canton Wharf.	
The Patronage of the Community is most respectfully solicited.	
F. KLAMPERMEYER.	
Hongkong, January 23, 1880.	
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.	
THE DIVIDEND at the Rate of 4 % or \$3 per SHARE, declared at the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders held THIS DAY, will be payable at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANK, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd February next.	
Shareholders are requested to apply at the OFFICE of the Company for Warrants.	
By Order of the Board of Directors,	
D. HILLIES, Secretary.	
Hongkong, February 2, 1880.	fe18
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.	
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.	
The Co.'s Steamship "Ulysses," Capt. J. A. GUARD, will be despatched on or about the 16th instant.	
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.	
Hongkong, February 4, 1880.	fe18

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F. KLAMPERMEYER.	
Hongkong, January 23, 1880.	
SAILORS' HOME.	
ANY Coat-of-CLTHING, Books, or Papers will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, Wei-Po-Luk.	
Apply to MEYER & Co.	
Hongkong, July 25, 1879.	fe20

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Hongkong, January 23, 1880.	
COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.	
W. B. SPRATT & Co. have lately added an extensive MACHINE SHOP and other APPLIANCES to the former Advantages of these DOCKS.	
The DIMENSIONS of the DOCK are—400 Feet on the Blocks; 92 Feet Wide; Ordinary Tides, 21 Ft.; Spring Tides, 24 Ft.	
Office, 20, PRATA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.	
Hongkong, October 4, 1879.	fe20

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For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
HAVE JUST LANDED FROM
THE AMERICAN MAIL
THE following STORES, in
Excellent Condition:-

Fresh Red BUTTER.
Finest Comb HONEY, in Frame,
Do. Do.
Fresh APPLES.
Dried SAGO, Ditto.

General CODFISH.
Grosvenor Bank Do.
Finest Eastern Factory CREAM CHEESE,
Mild Cheddar Do.
Smoked SALMON.
Kamchi Men BEEF, in 25 lbs. kegs.
Oregon Pickled OX TONGUES, very fine.
Family PORK, in 25 lbs. kegs.
American HAMS.

Do. BACON.
ORNAMENTAL HOMINY, CRACKED
WHEAT.
OATMEAL, RYE FLOUR, BUCK-
WHEAT FLOUR.

CORN BROOMS, CORN WISPS.
Table FRUITS, Bartlett PEARS, APR-
ICOTS, PEACHES.

Stripped PEPPERS, ASPARAGUS.
APPLESAUCE, CRANBERRY SAUCE.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, SALMON,
CLAMS.

PBA NUTS, PECAN NUTS, BRAZIL
NUTS.

CREAM OF TARTAR, SALERATUS.
Merritt's Eastern CIDER.
WINSLOW's Celebrated GREEN CORN,

LIMA BEANS, SUCCOTASH, SUGAR
PEAS.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s GINGER
CAKES.

MILK BISCUITS.

ALPHABET BISCUITS.
OSTER BISCUITS.

WAFFLE BISCUITS.

SODA BISCUITS.

Ex S.S. "GLENFINLAS," and Late
Arrivals.

SMYRNA FIGS.

Muscated BLOOM RAISINS.

JORDAN ALMONDS.

Cooking and Table PRUNES.

Pudding RAISINS and CURRANTS.

Candied PEEL.

MINCEMEAT in 1-lb. tins.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

CARAWAY SEEDS.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

HAM TONGUE & CHICKEN SAUSAGE.

WESTPHALIAN, BOLOGNA, OXFORD, and
TACQUED SAUSAGES.

GAME PIES.

Potted MEATS.

Prime Yorkshire HAMS.

Prime Wiltshire BACON in Tins & Canvas.

OX-TONGUES in JELLY.

TRUFFLES.

Champagne, &c.

HEIDSBURG & Co.'s MONOPOLE, Pints
and Quarts.

ADOLPHE COLLIN'S BOUZY CABINET,

MUMM's (JULIUS) CHAMPAGNE, Pints and
Quarts.

NEXEN'S (BODEN) BOUZY, Pts. and Qts.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK'S WHITE SEAL,

Pints and Quarts.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN, Pints and
Quarts.

THORSTEIN ROEDERER & Co.'s VERZENAY

MOUSSEUX, Pints and Quarts.

Krug's CHAMPAGNE, Pints and Quarts.

PERRIER JOUET in Quarts.

Claret.

THIBOUEUF (CHATEAU), Pints and Quarts.

CHATEAU LA ROSE (CURCLES & ADET),

Pints and Quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE, Pints and Quarts.

IREES GRAVES, Pints and Quarts.

BREAKFAST CLARET, Pints and Quarts.

OLD INVALID CLARET.

ST. JULIEN, &c., &c.

Burgundy, Hock, Sherries, &c.

Chambord, Chablis (white), Lichfieldmühle,

Hockmühle, Niessrath, Steinberger

Cabinet, Riedelsteiner Burg, Koul-

nin Victoria Berg, Chateau

Yenne, Grand Vieux Haut-

Sauterne, Marsala, Sac-

cane's Pale Dry White Seal

Sherry, Yellow Seal Amontillado

Sherry, Cutler Palmer and Company's

Sherry, Invalid Port (1849), Hunt's Port.

Brandy, Whisky, Liqueurs, &c.

1, 2 and 3 Star Hennessy's Brandy, La

Grande Marque Brandy, Cutler Palmer

& Co.'s Brandy, Remy Guillet &

& Co.'s Brandy, 1 to 2 stars;

Finest Old Bourbon Whisky, highly recom-

mended, Kinahan's L.I. Irish Whisky,

Jameson's Irish Whisky, Royal

Glenlivet Whisky;

A.H. Gia, Swaine Board & Co.'s Old Tom

Gin; la Grande Chartreuse, Green

and Yellow, Marquesino de Zara,

Cumqao, Pts. & Qts.; Ango-

sura, Baker's and Orange

Bitters, &c., &c., &c.

BASS' ALE, bottled by CAMERON & SAV-

DEES, Pints and Quarts.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by E. & J.

BURKE, Pints and Quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in Quarts.

draught ALE and PORTER, by the

Gillot.

SHIRLEY MILWAUKEE BEER.

BUDWEISER BEER.

ALTON ALE.

BLAST MILWAUKEE BEER.

ALE and PORTER, in Bulk, (Bluds and

Kleiderkins).

Ships' STORES of every description.

Hemp and Cotton CANVAS.

Rubber, Manila, and Wire ROPE.

SAIL-MAKING and RIGGING promptly

executed.

Specially Selected CIGARS.

Princess CHEROOTS.

Cavite CHEROOTS.

Princess CIGARS.

Cavite CIGARS.

Acrobats CIGARS.

Veterano CIGARS.

Choice No. 1 Fortin CIGARS in Boxes

of 100.

Choice No. 8 Meisig CHEROOTS.

Choice No. 3 Fortin CIGARS.

New Season's PRESENT TEA, in 5 and

10 Catty Boxes.

Hongkong, January 12, 1880.

For Sale.

Eighth Volume of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.
No. 3—Vol. VIII.
OF THE

CHINA REVIEW
CONTAINS—

Fe-Hsien and His English Translators.

The Lawmen Island.

The Ballads of the Shih-king.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

Notes on the Korean Language.

Notes on Chinese Grammar.

Ancient Geographical Names in Central Asia.

A Chip from Chinese History, or the last two Emperors of the Great Sung Dynasty, 1101-1126.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Curious Marriage Customs.

Chinese Rights of Way, &c.

Concubinage amongst Chinese Officials.

Forms of Petitions in China.

Literary and Military Examinations.

The Old Moral Teaching of Japan.

The term Kun Jun iseng tsu.

The Habitat of the Hedgehog.

Nestorian in China.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

Hongkong, January 31, 1880.

Now Ready.

PRICE, \$1.50.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW,"

By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLER & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO, ADEN, BURE, LAMBALA, FORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSILLERES;

AIR, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 18th February, 1880, at Noon, the Company's S. S. SINH, Commandant MONGE, with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 17th February, 1880. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, February 5, 1880. fe18

Notices to Consignees.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. MORAY having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, February 6, 1880. fe18

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. HINDUSTAN, Captain McGOWAN, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-signed for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Captain Michaelson and Lieutenant Purdon, 27th Inniskillings, returned from leave yesterday from the North, where they seem to have enjoyed some wild sport of a most interesting and exciting nature. They have brought with them the head and feet of a wild boar, shot by them about a month ago at a place called San-pa-hoo, about 100 miles north of Shanghai, and which is reckoned to be the largest animal of its kind ever shot in that neighbourhood. The beast was stalked from a herd of ten, at about 200 yards distance, and is supposed to have been about five years old. The dimensions of the head are as follows:—from the centre of the forehead, to the ears, about 19½ inches, across the forehead from ear to ear 13 inches, with immediately behind the ears 47 inches, and girth of about 12 inches. He received four rifle shots before hitting the dust, the two first in the ribs, the third in the shoulder, these however did not seem to have done much injury. The fourth shot which gave him his quietus entered his back and would appear to have travelled along the spine, finally lodging beneath the ear, where it was found when the head was being skinned. His weight when shot was 470 lbs. The head has been presented to the Officers' Mess of the Regiment, and is certainly a sporting trophy well worth preserving.

The Japanese man-of-war Kongo is being prepared for a trip to Chinese waters, she is a composite corvette of 2,200 tons, 1,500 horse power, and carries 18 guns.

There are several gentlemen named "Ando" in the public service of Japan, but, we believe, only one "Ando Taro." Yet from some unaccountable reason, whenever an "Ando" is heard of, either creditably or to the reverse, the foreign journals of Yonkouan invariably tack on the "Taro," as if it were part of the family designation. Within the past few months we have seen Ando Taro on the way to his Consulate at Hongkong, nominated to a commercial agency at Vladivostok, and degraded from his post as sub-project of the port. Even Sir Leslie Bowes would have been staggered at the idea of a man in three places at once. Of course our contemporaries in the neighboring settlement never allow that any Japanese has feelings which they are bound to respect; otherwise they would hesitate before carelessly identifying a notorious officer with one who has been dismissed as unworthy of confidence and trust. *Tokio Times.*

The subsidized official notification has been issued from the General Post-office:—

After the end of January mails will cease to be sent to India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Labuan, China, or Japan by the route of Southampton. Thenceforward the mails for India will be forwarded solely by the route of Brindisi, and those for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Labuan, China, and Japan will be forwarded either by the route of Brindisi, or by French packet via Marseilles, week by week, according as the correspondence may be posted in time for one or the other route. The following rates of postage will, from the same date, be charged on prepaid correspondence addressed to the several countries and colonies above mentioned, as well as to other places eastward of Suez:—Letters, 6d per oz.; post cards, 2d each; newspapers (not exceeding 4 oz.), 1d. each; printed papers, patterns, and samples, 1d. per 2 oz.; commercial papers, the same as for printed papers, but with the proviso that the lowest charge for my packet shall be 2d.—London and China Express.

The restorative action of native air, after a lengthened residence in the East, is evidently most astonishing, and is indubitably proved in the case of Sir Edmund Hornby, who happily becomes younger as he grows older. A few years ago, as our readers all know, worn out with judicial toil, and his exhaustive labours, Sir Edmund Hornby obtained the permission to retire from the British Government to the elevated position of Chief Judge of the Supreme Court for China and Japan, upon the by no means meagre pension of £2,800 per annum, upon which, and his accumulated fortune, he judged himself spend his declining years in reasonable affluence and comfort, without being subject to pecuniary anxiety or care. The retired Judge was regarded as having had his day, and that he would naturally spend the remnant of his days in calm content, devoted to philanthropy and other good works, free from the wranglings and vicissitudes, in the struggle for existence, of ordinary men; but these speculations have been quite falsified. Under the almost magical and reviving influence of British air, the ex-Judge has renewed his youth; so much so, indeed, that we find him in November last figuring as junior counsel in an action of damage tried before Sir R. J. Philimore's Admiralty Court, under the leadership of Mr. Webster, Q.C., (eight years junior to the occupant of the judicial bench in Japan). To Sir Edmund Hornby's friends—and they are not few—their rejuvenescence is extremely cheering, and should his career at the Bar at home be successful, the time may come, five years hence, when he may ask permission to relinquish the pension conferred upon him by a ten generous, and, as it turned out, quite mistaken Government, and ask to be reinstated in his former position as Chief Judge in Shanghai, where the present occupant, relieved.—*Japan Herald.*

This paragraph in a recent issue of the *L. & C. Express* to the effect that the Judicial Committee has decided that the Governor of a Crown Colony is not so privileged as to be protected in his public acts from prosecution in the Courts of the Colony which he administers, has somewhat puzzled our Singapore contemporaries, and in the absence of full details he writes as follows:—

It is not stated under what circumstances this decision was given, but it seems to indicate a novel point of law which has been unknown hitherto at least in this Crown Colony. Under the Indian Government, it was distinctly enacted that the Court of Judicature possessed no power to hear or try any indictment against the Governor or the councillors or the recorder. When the Indian Act took place last year between the Executive and the Supreme Court in the Rydeachroft Extradition case, the Inspector-General of Police and the Superintendent of Prisons were indicted for contempt of Court, because it was believed and stated that H. E. The Administrator, under whom direct orders these two high Officials had acted, could not be so indicted. Should the decision of the Judicial Committee be as stated by the *L.*

& *C. Express*, the Judges will be the real Governors in a Crown Colony. And yet the Governor of a Crown Colony possesses the power of suspending and removing a Judge. Hence some pretty complication may one day be witnessed, when a Sir Harry Ord and a Sir Benson Maxwell meet again.

RACING NOTES.

MONDAY MORNING.

A lively morning at the Course, and a goodly attendance of the best sports. The Stewards represented by the Hon. Rupert, who brought the latest news from Town in his pocket. Was sorry to miss Mr. Mount, whose pony Redstart was looking and going very well indeed,—put the "Red" down for at least three races during the meeting. Mr. Paul's big lot, with the exception of the German and a spotted thing like a Zebra, are not going in the best form; but, as the Poet says, "there's many a slip between the Cup and the Whip," and things will mend. Mr. Henry has a very good and likely lot of ponies, and the noble owner is always there in the morning to look after them; it is a pity he does not take off the heavy weight from Gossoon, one of his best. The Straaths are also going well; Red Robin, if he keeps all right, will trouble some of them. Driving Cloud, a fine powerful-looking pony, only wants his owner down to bring him into decent form; he (I mean the pony, of course) is at present like a prize ox. A new Jock made his appearance this morning; and on the principle of "the more the merrier," he was welcomed by the "spors." Besides, his style was all that could be desired—until he got on the upper side of his mule. Visions of John Gilpin filled over me. But this aspirant of the pig-skin is too fond of the turf; he embraced it twice in ten minutes.

I will now give you a few of the correct tips: remember they are all correct, for a tip that is not correct is nothing but a delusion and—Well, here goes for the First Day:—

WONG NEI-CHONG—Black Satin or Wild Fire.

ASHLEY—Stratford or Tajmahal.

THE DERRY—Wild Foam or Agitation.

GARRISON—Black Satin or Strattpfeffer.

VILLE STAKES—Wild Echo.

FOOTBALL—Braw Chiel.

CANTON—Redstart.

For the second day, I can only plump for Reichsfreiherr in the German Cup, and Stratford for the Champions.

OLD TROTTER.

DEATH OF JULES FAIVRE.

The death is announced of J. les Favre, whose name is bound up so closely with the political life of France during the last fifty years. We take the following brief life of that eminent statesman from *Men of the Time*:

Favre, Gabriel Claude Jules, a French statesman, born at Lyons, March 31, 1809, was prosecuting his studies for the bar at the outbreak of the revolution of July, 1830, in which he took an active part. He soon afterwards commenced practice, whilst the independence of his character, the bitter irony of his address, and the radicalism of his opinions, made him a reputation, and he has remained the consistent champion of French Republicanism, in the press, in the different national assemblies, and in the bar. After the re-

volution of Feb., 1848, he became Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior, and was the author of the circular to the Commissioners of the Provisional Government, as well as of the "Bullitons" of the same year. He officiated for some time as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, voted for the prosecution of MM. Louis Blanc and Caudillo for their complicity in the insurrection of June, 1848: refused to join in a vote of thanks to Gen. Cavaignac, and opposed the expedition to Rome of Dec., 1848. He became the strenuous opponent of Louis Napoleon after the latter's election to the Presidency, and the leader of the Montagnes on the flight of M. Ledru-Rollin. Elected after the coup d'etat of 1851 to the General Council of the Loire-et-Cherne, he refused to take the oath to the new constitution. His defense of Oradour in 1858 created a great sensation by its boldness and eloquence. In the same year he became a member of the Legislative body; since which time he has distinguished himself by his speeches in favour of complete liberty of the press, against the law of "deportation," the war with Austria of 1859, and in 1864 by an attack on the policy of the Imperial Government in the Mexican war. At the general election of 1869 M. Favre narrowly escaped losing his seat. He was proposed for various constituencies, but it was thought he had the best chance in the 7th circonscription of the Seine, and the 1st circonscription of the Rhône. At Lyons, however, he sustained a severe defeat, polling only 5,991 votes against 10,988 recorded in favour of the Socialist candidate, M. Raspail. In Paris the contest was a closer one. M. Favre was opposed by M. Cantagrel, who held very advanced radical opinions, and by M. Henri Rochefort, who was well known to be particularly odious to the Government. The result of the first ballot showed that out of 34,808 votes recorded M. Favre obtained only 12,028 against 16,033 given to Rochefort and 7,457 to Cantagrel. The letter therefore retired, M. Rochefort maintained his candidature. M. Favre, however, was returned by 18,267 votes against 14,805 given to his opponent. On the downfall of the Empire and the establishment of the Government of the National Defense, he was appointed Minister of War (Sept., 1870), in which capacity he proceeded, on the 18th of that month, to the headquarters of the King of Prussia at Bérrer, in order to consult with Count Bismarck as to the terms on which an armistice could be arranged for the purpose of permitting elections for a constituent assembly to take place. The negotiation came to nothing, in consequence of Count Bismarck insisting, as a preliminary condition, on the surrender of Strasbourg, Toul, and Verdun. In Jan., 1873, M. Favre was invited by Lord Granville to attend, as representative of France, the conference held in London on the Black Sea question; but he declined to do so for various reasons, one of the principal being the refusal of Count Bismarck to provide him with a safe conduct. M. Favre resigned the chief of Mission for Foreign Affairs July 23, 1871, and on the 1st of the following month made his retirement in his robes as a barrister in the *Salle des Pas Perdus*, at the Palace of Justice. Afterwards he resumed practice at the bar. In Jan., 1870,

he was elected a Senator for the department of the Rhône; his term of office will expire in 1882. He was elected Lieutenant of the Order of Advocates at Paris in Aug., 1860, and again in 1864, and a member of the French Academy in May, 1867. Many of his most famous speeches have been published, and he is also the author of several pamphlets. The principal of these are, "De la Coalition des Chefs d'ateliers à Lyon," 1833; "Anathème," 1833; "Affaire Ledoyen et Boulelliens," 1837; "Biographie Contemporaine," 1837, of which only two numbers were published; "La Libéralité de la Presse," 1849; and "Défense du Félix Orvali," 1863.

KILLED IN A STREET BRAWL.

MONDAY NIGHT.

An adjourned inquest was held at the Magistrate this afternoon (12th) before the Coroner, C. V. Creagh, Esq., and the following gentlemen as a Jury:—Messrs. J. de Souza, C. F. Ozier and S. E. Davies, to enquire into the death of one Ho Ayan, who it will be remembered was admitted into hospital on the 27th ult., suffering from a compound comminuted fracture of the skull.

Mr. Ng Choy appeared on behalf of the four men who have been arrested on suspicion of having caused the death of the deceased, and Mr. A. P. Stokes, of Messrs. Sharp, Toller and Johnson, again appeared on behalf of the relatives of the deceased.

The following evidence was taken, which completely proved an *alibi* on behalf of the four prisoners.

Lat Apak, employed in a shop in Wing Lok Street, as house-cook, said, he knew all the four prisoners who are frequently employed carrying cotton. They were so engaged along with two other men on the morning of the 27th ult., carrying cotton from a godown on the Praha East to a boat opposite. They were steadily employed from 9 in the morning till after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He remained with them of the time of that.

Lee Alvung, the other cook employed on the 27th ult., gave corroborative testimony.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased met his death by a blow from a brick, but there was no evidence to show who threw the brick.

CORESPONDENCE.

THE NEW DOCK ENTERPRISE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, Feb. 12, 1880.

SIR.—"I pause for a reply."

ANOTHER "PROBABLE SHAREHOLDER."

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Honor the Acting Prince Judge, J. J. Francis, Esq.)

Thursday, Feb. 12.

OW WING v. LUNG ASAN, \$105.20.—

There was a claim against the keeper of a licensed brothel for goods supplied. Mr. Ng Choy appeared for the plaintiff. The case was last before the Court on the 3rd, when his Lordship reserved the question whether he was entitled to entertain a suit against a brothel-keeper for goods supplied on credit.

His Honor the Acting Prince Judge today gave judgment for the defendant. He proceeded on the principle that the defendant in providing these goods on credit to the notorious keeper of a licensed open brothel was contributing to an immoral purpose, and that therefore he could not maintain any action in the Court—it was against public policy that he should do so for goods supplied.

Mr. Ng Choy asked whether his Lordship had seen the case of Lloyd v. Johnson.

His Honor said it did not appear there that the person who provided the goods necessarily knew that the woman was a prostitute.

It is officially known that Prince Bismarck has warned Russia to keep the peace, and that Germany will not tolerate a Franco-Russian alliance.

Mr. Ng Choy said the plaintiff's daughter was employed by the defendant, Johnson, and he must have known that the defendant was a prostitute.

The Judge said that in any case the defendant would be as bad said. The defendant could do no harm to any one in any way or another those people could get everything they required by paying cash for their purchases. He would not allow this Court to be made use of for the purpose of recovering debts of this kind. As to the Government license, the word was a misnomer. The so-called license was simply an instrument to ensure the proper registration of these women and to keep them more firmly under control. The Government by granting this also undertook not to prosecute them criminally for what might otherwise be the subject of a Crown prosecution.

Mr. Ng Choy pointed out that by the Ordinance the Government had power to sue for the recovery of the license fee.

The Judge: In the same way, if the Legislature passed an ordinance providing that all the shoemakers and tailors were to be entitled to recover from these women for goods supplied to them on credit, it should be bound to give effect to that law; but until such an ordinance is passed I do not intend to depart from the broad principle of the Common Law.

There is nothing in the ordinance to prevent any one of these houses being indicated as a nuisance by the neighbours, nor to prevent any one taking steps under the Common Law to have them removed.

Mr. Ng Choy asked his Lordship to read the report he had of the case he referred to.

His Lordship said the book handed him was the same edition of *Chitty* as he had himself. He had already read the case.

IRVING v. HO ATM.—This was a suit to recover sum of \$60 alleged to have been obtained from Miss living by the defendant, by false pretences. Defendant now stands committed to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions on that charge.

This suit was ordered to lie over until the proceedings in Criminal Jurisdiction are completed, with leave to either party to bring it on at a day's notice.

LATE TELEGRAMS FROM HOME.

The Australian files to hand by the *New Zealand Standard* of English and other telegrams of later dates or in fuller terms than those we have had by Indian papers:—

London, Jan. 9.—There has been a bitter outbreak between the Turks and Montenegrins. Bloody conflict have occurred at Greesing. The losses on both sides have been heavy. The cause of the outbreak is the opposition offered to the fulfilment of the treaty stipulations.

Fresh difficulties have occurred in connection with the Boers in South Africa. The leaders of the recent movement still object to the Transvaal being

annexed by England. They declare the arrest of the secretary to their committee to be a wrong, and are making reprisals. Several of the English couriers have been stopped. The British have replied by arresting Pretorius, the principal leader of the Boers. Serious complications are expected.

The health of Prince Bismarck has lately been a matter of serious anxiety, and he is now reported to be much worse, and fears are entertained that he will not recover.

The divers are still continuing their work of searching for the bodies of the unfortunate victims of the late railway accident at the Tay railway bridge. Fourteen bodies in all have been recovered, and it is not now expected that many more will be found.

The distress in Ireland is increasing.

The Duchess of Marlborough's fund amounts to £14,000, but the subscriptions are coming in slowly, as an impression prevails that the Duchess's fund is intended to relieve the Government of the responsibility of providing relief.

Jan. 10.—Mr. John Humphreys Parry, Adjutant-at-Arms, a most eminent Welsh scholar, died suddenly yesterday, and his unexpected death caused a shock to his wife who died shortly afterwards.

Large bodies of Russian troops, numbering 350,000, are being massed in Poland close to the German frontier. The object of this movement is not explained but it may relate to the projects contained in the telegram of December 2nd, as to the future of Turkey, and having reference to the negotiations for the combined action of the Powers in the interest of the peace of the world, which would have the effect of securing the complete isolation of Russia and a probable Austrian occupation of Turkey. Russia upholds Serbia in her opposition to the carrying out of the Austrian railway scheme for securing access to the Balkans, and is also jealous of Austrian influence extending southwards.

Further difficulties are arising in the Transvaal, and another ringleader of the Boers named Kongen has been arrested. There is great excitement in South Africa, and further serious complications are fully anticipated.

Jan. 11.—Advice from Capetown, dated the 9th instant, states that the Government is continuing its policy of suppressing sedition manifested on the part of the Boers, and a warrant for the arrest of the Boers, and a warrant for the arrest of the Transvaal, has been issued.

Jan. 12.—The work at the scene of the disaster at Tay Bridge continues. Divers are still searching for bodies, but many more have been recovered.

Agitation exists in consequence of the execution of tenants in various parts of Ireland. Several riots, more or less serious in their character, occurred on Friday and Saturday, resulting in conflicts between the mob and the police. In some cases persons were wounded, but none fatal.

Sweeping changes are being made in the French War Department, and only staunch Republicans are given commands. Similar changes are imminent in other departments. No general amnesty will be granted, but separate pardons will be issued to remaining Communists. Much latent irritation exists in France at the comments of the German Press on French politics.

Jan. 14.—The Russian Government, replying to the representations from the Court of Berlin respecting the recent massing of troops in Poland in proximity to the frontier of the German Empire, admits that a

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographic photographs, woodcuts, &c., and the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1878, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a six-page, bi-monthly, repository of what we know and are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is among the prize of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*—“This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as I, some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity, as is now provided extremely desirable. Contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now abundantly cultivated, and who are universally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Si King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, in which the place of honour is deservedly given to an excellent summary is presented of the cosmological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some

translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-yo, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that “Notes” and “Queries” are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Five Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the governors and securities necessary to give it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing the estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan—from Australia, Ceylon, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate realization of between \$1,000 and 4,000 pds. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

NOW READY.

FENG-SHUI; OR, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. Svo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One Volume. Svo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Lam, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1878.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. & O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. & O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

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